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PORT OF KAHULUI, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed.....	0
Crew on steam vessels.....	0
Passengers on steam vessels.....	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed.....	1
Crew on sailing vessels.....	10
Passengers on sailing vessels.....	0

PORT OF LAHAINA, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed.....	0
Crew on steam vessels.....	0
Passengers on steam vessels.....	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed.....	1
Crew on sailing vessels.....	12
Passengers on sailing vessels.....	0

PORT OF KIHEI, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed.....	0
Crew on steam vessels.....	0
Passengers on steam vessels.....	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed.....	0
Crew on sailing vessels.....	0
Passengers on sailing vessels.....	0

PORT OF KOLOA, KAUAI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed.....	0
Crew on steam vessels.....	0
Passengers on steam vessels.....	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed.....	2
Crew on sailing vessels.....	22
Passengers on sailing vessels.....	1

INDIA

Report from Calcutta—Bills of health issued.

During the week ended December 24, 1904, bills of health were issued to the steamship *Saint Egbert*, bound to Boston with a total crew of 38; to steamship *Nordkyn*, bound to Philadelphia with a total crew of 25; to steamship *Buceros*, bound to Philadelphia and New York with a total crew of 46, and to steamship *Bechuan*, bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 48. The usual precautions were taken—holds fumigated, rat guards on wharf lines and lascars' effects disinfected.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Vessels inspected—Infectious diseases in Italy—Plague in Egypt and Mozambique—Cholera in Turkey and Russia—Quarantine regulations in Egypt, Turkey, Eritrea, Austria, Spain, and Portugal—Mortality in Berne and Geneva—Contagious disease at Port Arthur.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports January 2 and 7, 1905, as follows:

During the week ended December 31, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Dec. 28	Republic.....	New York	320	45	470	8
29	Lombardia	do	425	55	550	11

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended December 29, 1904, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 33 cases at S. Vito, and 48 in 18 communes in the province of Lecce. An improvement in the sanitary condition of the province of Lecce is noticeable. Precautionary measures, such as disinfection, isolation, and vaccination, are being carried out. Cases of smallpox were reported, too, at Monopoli (Bari), Pomarico (Potenza), and Caltagirone (Catania).

Measles.—Epidemics are reported at Taurisano (Lecce), S. Pietro in Guarano (Cosenza), and Pallanza (Novara).

Scarlatina, diphtheria, and enteric fever.—Sporadic cases are reported in several provinces.

Puerperal fever.—There are three cases at Crusinallo (Novara).

Pellagra.—Some cases are reported at Umbertide (Perugia).

EGYPT—PLAQUE.

December 13, 1904, one case was reported at Suez.

At Port Said 1 fatal case occurred December 14 (a native who died outside of the hospital), making a total number since March 18, 1904, of 19 cases and 14 deaths. In the province of Kaliubieh 1 case occurred on December 13, at Kafr el Jokaha (Tuhk district), making a total number since the outbreak of 17 cases and 11 deaths.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board, dated December 13, 1904, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Rangoon, where 1 case of plague was reported December 10.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

According to Bulletin No. 46, November 28, 1904, in all Mesopotamia there were reported 72 cases and 43 deaths from Asiatic cholera. Of these 2 cases and 1 death were at Bassora and 1 case and 1 death at Bagdad. Bulletin No. 47, December 5, 1904, shows an increase in the epidemic. There were reported 313 cases and 230 deaths. Of these 70 cases and 36 deaths were at Sulemanieh, 5 cases and 5 deaths at Bagdad, 4 cases and 1 death at Bassora, 18 cases and 18 deaths at Deir Lor, 51 cases and 36 deaths at Revendnz, 82 cases and 69 deaths at Rania, and 29 cases and 24 deaths at Mamuretul-Hamidieh in the Mossul district. It appears that the disease is reviving in the cities of Bassora and Bagdad, the former of which was free of cholera from August 19, and the latter from the early part of November.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decisions of the sanitary board of Constantinople, dated December 9 and 13, vessels proceeding from Port Said and Suez are subject to medical inspection in Turkish ports.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA.

In Caucasus, from November 23 to 29, the number of cases of cholera was on the increase as compared with the preceding week. The increase was chiefly in the government of Erivan where, during the period under observation, 915 persons were taken ill. From November 16 to 29 there were reported in the Nachitshevan district 213 cases and 152 deaths; in the Sharuro-Daralageski district, 559 cases and 477 deaths; in the Erivan district, 528 cases and 362 deaths; in the Etshniadsin district, 6 cases and 4 deaths; in the Nowobajazet district, 10 cases and 10 deaths; in the city of Erivan, 120 cases and 71 deaths, and in the city of Alexandropol, 1 case. In the government of Baku, there were reported 53 cases; in the government of Telisawetpol, 32 cases, and in the city of Tiflis, 4 cases. One hundred and sixty-two cases occurred during the week November 23 to 29 in the Nikolajewsk district, government of Samara. In the Nowonsensk district only 3 cases occurred. In the government of Saratov there were registered 40 cases and 19 deaths; in the government of Astrakan, 6 cases, and in the Serachs district, Transcaspian Province, 27 cases and 20 deaths. The malady has taken hold, too, in the city of Tashkent and its environs where 22 cases were reported.

PLAQUE—MOZAMBIQUE.

In the early part of November there were reported 4 suspicious cases at Magude, a village situated 140 kilometers from Lourenço Marquez; 2 cases proved fatal. Some cases of plague occurred last year in the same place.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS AND TRACHOMA—GERMANY.

In the Arnsberg district, from November 30 to December 14, 1904, there were reported 73 cases of anchylostomiasis and 38 cases of trachoma.

ITALIAN COLONY OF ERITREA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree of the governor of Eritrea, November 24, 1904, the quarantine regulations against arrivals from Alexandria were repealed.

AUSTRIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By circular of November 25, 1904, plague quarantine regulations have been put in force in Austria against arrivals from Aden.

SPAIN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree of November 30, 1904, plague quarantine regulations against arrivals in Spain from Manila were repealed.

PORTUGAL—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree dated November 29, 1904, the port of Pernambuco, Brazil, was declared to have been infected with plague since November 1, 1904.

MORTALITY IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Berne.—Month of September, 1904: Estimated population, 68,958. Total number of deaths, 72, including whooping cough 3, enteric fever 2, puerperal fever 1, and pulmonary tuberculosis 8. Annual rate, 12.7 per mille.

Geneva.—Month of September, 1904: Estimated population, 110,954. Total number of deaths 112, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and pulmonary tuberculosis 17. Annual rate, 12.3 per mille.

During the week ended January 7, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Jan. 5	Nord America	New York	275	55	455	5
6	König Albert	do	522	70	660	6
7	Romanic	Boston	225	30	480	11
7	Calabria	New York	175	25	350	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—ITALY.

For the week ended January 5, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 34 cases at S. Vito dei Normanni and 39 cases in 17 other communes of the province of Lecce. Cases were reported, too, in the province of Catania, Palermo, Treviso, and Vincenza.

Enteric fever.—The malady is on the decrease in Italy. Sporadic cases are reported in many provinces.

Measles.—Small epidemics are reported in the provinces of Cosenza, Sondrio, and Modena.

Diphtheria.—No epidemics are reported. There are sporadic cases in several provinces.

Puerperal fever.—Several cases were reported in the hospital at Cremona.

EGYPT—PLAQUE.

During the week ended December 22, 1904, 2 cases of plague with 2 deaths were reported at Port Said, making a total number since the outbreak, March 18, 1904, of 21 cases and 16 deaths. At Suez there was 1 case on December 21, 1904, making a total number since the outbreak, March 26, 1904, of 3 cases and 1 death. In the province of Kaliubieh, December 17, there was 1 case reported at Kafr-el-Jokaha and, December 20, 1 case at El Amar, making a total number since the outbreak, September 3, 1904, of 19 cases and 11 deaths. No cases were reported elsewhere.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board, dated December 20, 1904, all vessels not having communicated with Aden, and having embarked in quarantine passengers after disinfection and isolation for two days at the Island of Aden, are granted free pratique at Suez after favorable medical inspection. By decision of the same committee, dated December 22, 1904, plague-quarantine regulations against arrivals from Rangoon are repealed.

CHOLERA—RUSSIA

During the week ended December 7, 1904, the highest figures for Asiatic cholera were reported from the government of Erivan, namely:

Erivan district, 502 cases, with 238 deaths; Sharuro Daralagewski district, 166 cases, with 141 deaths; Etshmiadsin district, 29 cases, with 24 deaths; Novobujazet district, 8 cases, with 2 deaths; Alexandropol district, 2 cases, with no deaths, and city of Erivan, 167 cases, with 114 deaths.

In the government of Baku, 66 cases were reported in the cities of Baku and Balachany; in the Lenkoran district, from November 21 to December 3, there were reported 376 cases and 331 deaths; in the Dshewat district, from November 4 (the outbreak of the epidemic) to December 3, 386 cases and 217 deaths; and in the Kuba district, from November 21 to December 1, 20 cases and 14 deaths. During the period under observation, 68 cases occurred in the government of Telisavetpol and 2 cases in the city of Tiflis. In the government of Astrakan and Saratov there were reported only sporadic cases. In the government of Samara 32 cases occurred. In the Serachs district, Transcaspian province, there were reported 4 cases, and in the city of Tashkent, 16 cases and 7 deaths.

According to a notification of the Russian plague commission, dated December 11, 1904, the government of Erivan and the Lenkoran and Kuba districts in the government of Baku have been declared to be infected with cholera.

PLAQUE—URALSK.

Unofficial dispatches from St. Petersburg, dated December 28, 1904, state that in Uralsk, about the middle of November, a disease appeared presenting the symptoms of bubonic plague and causing a great mortality. The origin of the disease had not yet been traced. A report dated January 1, 1905, states that energetic measures have been taken to combat this outbreak. The infected territory takes in three villages and nine groups of huts and fishing communities. It has been surrounded by a double chain of Cossack guards. In addition, each infected village is subjected to special surveillance. The epidemic appears to be localized. The number of deaths with the beginning of the year did not exceed 10 or 12 a day, whereas sometime previous there were as many as 40 deaths daily.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AT PORT ARTHUR.

A telegram from Tokyo, dated January 7, 1905, states that typhus and other contagious diseases prevail to such an extent at Port Arthur that the place will have to be thoroughly disinfected before the Japanese enter.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

According to Bulletin No. 48 for the week ended December 12, there were reported only 11 cases and 14 deaths from Asiatic cholera in Mesopotamia, namely, 9 cases and 12 deaths at Deir-Lor and 2 cases and 2 deaths at Amara.

INDIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to a notification dated November 7, 1904, plague quarantine regulations have been put in force at the ports of Oriya and Chittagong against arrivals from Broach, Bombay Presidency. According to a notification dated December 1, 1904, all vessels proceeding from Aden are subjected in the harbor of Bombay to the measures prescribed by the Venice convention. Vessels, however, coming from beyond Aden and having called at Aden are exempt, provided that they have not embarked passengers at that port.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree dated November 17, 1904, the preceding decree of May 26, 1904, was repealed, by which the port of Labnan had been declared to be infected with smallpox.

ITALIAN COLONY OF ERITREA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree, dated November 26, 1904, the following regulations have been put in force against arrivals from Aden:

1. All vessels proceeding from Aden on arrival at Massaua are subjected to the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Italian ordinance, No. 5, of 1902.
2. The same vessels are allowed to call at Assab in quarantine.
3. Native passengers are subject at Ras Dogon to a period of observation not exceeding ten days calculated from the departure from Aden.
4. Sailing boats proceeding from Aden and calling at any ports of the colony are remanded to the nearest port of Massaua or Assab, where they are subjected to the quarantine regulations prescribed by article 2. Passengers landing are subjected to the measures above mentioned.

ROUMANIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a notification, dated December 13, 1904, the Roumanian Government has declared that, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Paris Convention, 1903, quarantine shall not be henceforth raised at Sulina against vessels proceeding from infected places.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS AND TRACHOMA IN GERMANY.

For the week ending December 21, 1904, 82 cases of anchylostomiasis were registered in the Arnsberg district. No further cases of trachoma were reported.

MORTALITY IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Berlin.—Month of October, 1904: Estimated population, 2,040,455. Total number of deaths, 2,570, including measles, 19; scarlatina, 50; diphtheria, 37; enteric fever, 10; puerperal fever, 23, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 313. Annual rate, 15.1 per mille.

Munich.—Month of October, 1904: Estimated population, 562,049. Total number of deaths, 852, including measles, 4; scarlatina, 6; diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 3; puerperal fever, 5, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 103. Annual rate, 18.2 per mille.

Hamburg.—Month of October, 1904: Estimated population, 763,204. Total number of deaths, 909, including measles, 11; scarlatina, 15; diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 2; puerperal fever, 3, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 80. Annual rate, 14.3 per mille.

Athens.—Month of September, 1904: Estimated population, 122,053. Total number of deaths, 232, including scarlatina, 1; diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 8; puerperal fever, 1, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 34. Annual rate, 22.8 per mille.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague in Formosa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, December 24, 1904, as follows:

Week ended December 17, 1904, 2 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 320 crew and 757 passengers, were inspected; 100 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected.

It is reported that a rat, dead of pest, was found on the 18th instant on the premises isolated in connection with the recent case of plague at Kobe. No new cases of plague have developed in Kobe, and as usual the authorities are vigorously enforcing precautionary measures.

It is reported from Formosa that during the week ended December 11 there were 35 pest cases and 28 deaths in Taipeh prefecture, and 9 pest cases and 7 deaths in Shinchiku prefecture, making a total of 4,343 cases and 3,234 deaths since January of this year.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon and vicinity—Yellow fever situation—Source of yellow fever on steamship Dora being investigated—Bills of health.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, January 10, 1905, as follows:

Week ended January 9, 1905, 6 deaths have been reported officially during the week in Colon, as follows:

January 3, 1 Chinese, male, 20 years, fever; 1 Panaman, female, 30 years, pneumonia. January 7, 1 Chinese, male, 58 years, dropsy; 1 Panaman, female, 60 years, heart disease. January 9, 1 Jamaican, female, 10 months, inflammation of digestive tract; 1 Panaman, male, 3 years, fever.

The case of smallpox taken from the German steamship *Westphalia* is now convalescent in hospital here. No further cases have developed from this one. The *Westphalia* proceeded from here to Limon and Bocas on the 2d instant and returned on the 7th with all well on board.

I visited the city of Panama on the 8th instant to confer with the sanitary authorities there relative to the yellow fever situation in that city, which, it can not be denied, must be considered serious. I was informed that since the Isthmian Canal Commission assumed control